FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1836. [NO 997.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Red Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
JOHN McARN.
Cape Fear, July 6th, 1836. 96-tf.

NOTICE.

J. R. ST. JOHN, GREGORY & CO., mailed at New Orleans on the 11th May last, a PACKAGE, containing Bank Notes, amounting to $8401, marked Trust, and directed to J. R. St. John & Co, New York, which has not reached its place of destination. The public are cautioned against receiving any of the said Bank Notes, as described in the following list, but are requested to detain any that may be offered, and give information to J. R. St. John & Co., either in New York, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, or to J. E. Sheffield & Co, Mobile; or to Stark & Pearce, Fayetteville, N. C

Three NOTES U. S. Bank of 500 dollars each.

	In favor.	*Cashier.*	*President.*	*Date.*
A 7653	S. Jaudon.	W. McIlvain.	N. Biddle.	3 March, '28
D 5802	do	do	do	1 Oct. '29
E 10081	J. Saul.	do	do	7 Feb. '35

Also, 68 NOTES of 100 dollars U. S. Bank, viz:

D 79	Seth Wheatin.	Jno. A. Smith.	W. Jones,	1 Sept. '17
G 959	W. C. Nicholas,	do	do	7 May, '17
F 1250	B. Richardson,	do	do	6 May, '17
E 7066	J. Hunter,	Thos. Wilson,	N. Biddle,	1 Dec. '25
B 13756	M. Robinson,	McIlvain,	do	9 Nov. '27
F 1425	P. Bacot	do	do	8 July '26
L 8833	J. Harper	do	do	7 Feb. '29
" 2951	M. Robinson	do	do	19 Nov. '27
" 6731	S. Jaudon	do	do	3 Jan. '31
" 816	J. Robertson	do	do	1 Jan. '30
" 156	P. Benson	do	do	21 Dec. '27
" 3257	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
K 270	J. L. Roberts	do	do	1 Aug. '27
" 800	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
" 1297	do	do	do	3 April, '30
" 3263	S. Jaudon	do	do	2 April, '30
" 1293	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April, '30
" 341	do	do	do	7 May, '28
" 3296	do	do	do	3 April '30
" 1071	P. Bacot	do	do	1 Jan. '29
" 5930	S. Jaudon	do	do	14 May, '30
" 888	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
L 870	J. Robertson	do	do	1 Dec. '28
" 303	do	do	do	1 Dec. '28
" 2136	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April '30
" 189	Edwd Shippen	do	do	1 June, '28
" 6366	S. Jaudon	do	do	3 Jan. '27
" 826	Jno. White	do	do	18 Nov. '28
" 727	J. Harper	do	do	16 Oct. '28
M 1066	do	do	do	9 Feb. '31
" 1136	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
" 886	P. Benson	do	do	22 Feb. '31
" 7074	S. Jaudon,	do	do	3 Jan. '31
" 2582	M. Robinson,	do	do	19 Nov. '27
" 312	J. White	do	do	9 April '27
" 2635	S. Jaudon	do	do	8 Jan. '28
" 4915	do	do	do	4 March '29
N 105	J. R. Carpenter	do	do	7 Sept. '31
O 2244	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 693	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April '32
" 270	J. Fowler	do	do	19 Dec. '31
P 874	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 2479	do	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 981	J. Summerville	do	do	3 Dec. '31
" 262	J. White	do	do	1 Aug. '31
" 280	do	do	do	1 Aug. '31
Q 79	M. Robinson	do	do	1 Nov. '31
" 192	J. Hunter	do	do	1 Nov. '31
" 814	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 1016	L. R. Marshall	do	do	8 June '32
" 7	J. White	do	do	22 April '31
R 4609	E. S. Wheeler	S. Jaudon	do	8 Jan. '33
C 4856	C. S. Tolwell	do	do	10 Jan. '33
C 205	C. Thomas	do	do	2 Nov. '33
" 298	do	do	do	2 Nov. '33
F 1175	do	do	do	23 April '35
" 1045	G. W. Fairman	do	do	18 April '35
" 1525	E. S. Wheeler	do	do	27 April '35
" 2237	P. Seip	do	do	29 July '35
C 2931	do	do	do	12 Aug. '35
H 491	C. Thomas	do	do	3 Sept. '34
O 2824	Jos. Saul	do	do	28 April '35
P 2797	do	do	do	28 April '35
" 906	J. Hunter	do	do	1 Jan. '35
" 494	M. Robinson	do	do	1 Dec. '34
Q 622	do	do	do	10 July '34

1 10 and 2 5's, Steuben Co. Bank, Bath, N. Y. 20
1 10 & 1 5, Union Bk. Ten. pay Girard Bk. Phil. 15
1 10 Montg'y Br. Ala. Bk. on Phœnix Bk. N. Y. 10
4 10's, Decatur do. do do. 40
1 5, Fulton Bank New York City 5
1 5, National Bank do. 5
1 5, Bank Sandusky, Ohio 5
1 1, Danvers Bank, Mass. 1

$101

Also, a package, mailed at the same place, on the 9th May, containing Bank Notes amounting to $1129, marked "Wonder 9 May," as follows:
Two U. S. Bank Notes of $500 each.

No.	*Favor*	*Cash'r,*	*Pres't*	*Date.*
2706	C. Thomas,	S. Jaudon,	N. Biddle,	12 May, '35
14408	J. Saul,	do	do	7 Feb'y, '35

Various Bank Notes, amounting to $129 00.

CHEAP PAPER.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention.
ALSO,
Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle; Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords, &c. &c.
July 7, 1836. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 15, 1836.

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C. on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town. The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 46 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new. To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.
T. WADDILL, Jr.
Wadesborough, N. C., June 1, 1836. 92 6w
☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs. Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife. } *Trustees,* } *Ex parte Petition* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.
[86 13w] WM. E TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.
Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.
[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of the Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.
WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
N. McKINNON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, **200** casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by P. I. TILLINGHAST.
June 29, 1836. 95tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst., a Negro Boy named RALPH, 22 years of age, rather light complection, five feet eleven inches high, has a very large scar on the back of his neck, caused by a burn. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him.
CHARLES TOWNSEND.
Robeson County, June 23 95 tf

Blank Warrants
For sale at this office.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On the passage of the Berresina by Bonaparte and his army, on their return from their Russian campaign.

Where proud Napoleon, on that day of dread,
Were thy brave soldiers' wont to conquest led;
Deep struggling in the Berresina's waves,
A remnant only, spared from watery graves.

The deep toned guns, the torrent's rushing moan,
Borne on the winds midst life's expiring groan,
Around the scene a frantic terror spread,
While thunders peal'd harsh requiems o'er the dead

Did not that crash, those agonizing cries,
That shook the earth, and echoed thro' the skies,
Awake in thy cold heart, one feeling of remorse,
And self despising weep a nation's loss?

As well the tempest that o'er nature swept
Its rude outrages, o'er its wrath had wept,
As thou proud monarch: glory spur'd thee on,
Nor rest had found thee, till the world was won.

Where now those shadows? honor, glory, fame,
Where those aspirings for a Conqueror's name,
A magic touch, the phantom pageant sweeps,
And girt by waves, thy wild ambition sleeps.
CLARA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MANUFACTURES—CONCLUDED.

Mr. Hale:—In conclusion of my remarks on this subject, I shall here, without entering into a statistical detail, present the reader with the probable amount of exports from the State for the current year, ending 1st May, 1836, made out from calculations upon the returns of the several Agents and Inspectors of Produce in Fayetteville and Wilmington; and from a fair estimate of the quantity carried to all the other Markets and Outlets of the State;—from which it will appear that the aggregate amount, inclusive of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Rice, Bacon, Bees Wax, Feathers, Spirits, &c., will not exceed the sum of $2,000,000; and if I add Naval Stores, Ton-Timber and Lumber, would probably reach $3,000,000. But as the latter are articles belonging rather under the head of Manufactures, it is doubtful if they properly can be included in this account; besides which, is the reasonable supposition that the people engaged in this branch of business are dependent on the same for a support; and consequently, unlike the planter, can derive but little from it as a source of wealth. But, taking the whole as regards the demand which must be supplied both of Foreign growth and Domestic manufactured articles, it only strengthens the inducement and adds to the importance of furnishing the same, if possible, within the bounds of our own State and by our citizens.

And measuring, as I now must, the amount of imports into the State, by the amount of her exports, and aiding the same by a reasonable calculation as to the sum necessary to supply the demand for luxuries, superfluities and necessary articles, it will seem apparent that this also may be set down at $3,000,000, if not more. Thus, by balancing one against the other the melancholy result is, the people are no richer at the end than at the commencement of a year; but that the State has grown poorer, inasmuch as population has decreased by emigration, and much of former wealth been taken away. It now remains to be inquired, what proportion of this amount is furnished by the Domestic Manufactures of other States, and which might be supplied at home, by native citizens, if they would improve those advantages which Nature has so bountifully placed in their possession, and which only can check that drain of money and wealth that flows like a mountain torrent from our own State into the pockets and coffers of the people of the North? The sum, sir, which is paid to this quarter alone cannot be less than $1,500,000, and bears the proportion of one-half to the whole annual expenditures of North Carolina. Now, what must be the benefits if this sum was retained at home, which in ten years would amount to $15,000,000? Certainly our citizens would be content to live in the land of their birth, and not, like the Jews, or chaff scattered to the four winds of Heaven, roam over the world, without an abiding city, "with no eye to pity, nor arm to save." Then, commerce would increase and flow through every channel. Then, industry would be rewarded, enterprise encouraged, agriculture fostered; and, without the beggarly aid of Congress, Rail Roads could be built from the Seaboard to the Mountains, the stock owned by native citizens, and North Carolina raised from impotent dependence, beggery and oppression, to the high standing of a great, powerful and flourishing State.

It is not the demand at home to be supplied alone, that Manufactures should be introduced in all the various branches, from the mill for the making the finest cloths, down to the Shoe and Hatter's Shop, and even for the manufacturing of the smallest articles; but the great South and the Far West, with a population augmenting like the flowing of a mighty river, receiving the contents of a thousand tributary streams, and into whose laps wealth is pouring, like that river, with all its accumulating waters into the mighty deep, will create a demand of unbounded extent for more than can be furnished by the whole country besides, from the Cape Fear to the St. Lawrence. Let not the man of enterprise then stand back; nor he that is rich fear to risk his all! On you all eyes are turned, and to you the State looks for her future importance. By you she will either rise, or fall still lower. Then if you are a patriot and love your country, and above all, if you prize your most sacred liberty, you will not longer delay. The poor demand it at your hands, for they want employment and must be fed. Humanity utters her melancholy moan in behalf of the same, on account of the widow, the orphan, the indigent and low.

Protection resounds from every tongue, and re-echoes from every hill. And from afar, freedom is heard to unite her feeble voice in the general cry, and points to her once esteemed and venerated Flag and seems to say, "that too is passing away. Behold, those stars which shone so bright at early dawn are now obscured, and give but a feeble and uncertain light. With no one to support them to the proud gaze where first I planted my standard of '76, they flee before encroaching tyranny, and leave those fields, ensanguined with the blood of their former friends, the spoil and prey of a modern enemy." And that enemy, O Carolinians! did you but know it, are your masters of the North; who, not content with draining from you all your wealth are endeavoring by every foul means to reduce you, in common with the whole South, to a state of more abject dependence, by taking from you, arbitrarily, your undoubted rights; or causing you to be basely murdered by deluded ignorance. Yes, sir, the North is warring against the South, and clandestinely and openly seeking the destruction of her citizens. Like consummate robbers and bloody assassins, not content with the money, they take the life of its owner, by the hands of those whose welfare they as little regard, by the fact that they are made the instruments of murder, and must abide the penalty attached to the crime.

I speak of the whole North, nor do I admit of but few exceptions as to persons. It is a pestilential atmosphere they all breathe, and the insults offered to the great National Assembly, by more than "Egyptian swarms" of base unhallowed petitions about matters in which they have no right to interfere, shows to what extent the infectious malady has spread. Nor, is their conduct in other respects less ostensible, flagrant and audacious; but shows that the sword has been drawn and the dagger unsheathed, and that nothing less than the rapid flow of Southern blood will satisfy their fiendish hearts. Books, pamphlets, and newspapers, are printed and circulated throughout the country, exhorting the innocent slave to rise up and slay his kind and indulgent master, and to all other acts of outrage. Agents, too, are employed—some to lecture at home, and others to penetrate their way into the negro cabins of the South, laden with these fire-brands of sedition and murder, to expound the worst of doctrines, and arouse the most savage passions of human nature. Thus, literally, carrying in their hands fire, sword, and devastation. And is this the PEOPLE? O! ye sons of the South, ye Free born sons of the most favored nation on the globe! Is this the People to whom you pay tribute? to whom you look to supply your wants?—When, at the same time, they seek to enslave—to murder you? Your fathers fought and bled for that freedom guaranteed on the anniversary of the day you have so recently, and so joyfully celebrated—and will you not preserve the sacred boon? They sacrificed wealth, aye, even life, and will you not do the same? But this is not required;—it would be unworthy of you. You should live to enjoy life "and the pursuit of happiness." And those your enemies, who seek to destroy it, you should view only with compassion—compassion for the depravity of human nature. And in avenging the injury done you, only seek to place yourselves beyond the necessity of a dependence on them. You possess the power if you will apply the means.—The South can do without the North. Her increasing territory, augmenting population, fertile valleys, growing cities, flowing streams, navigable rivers, spacious harbors, mines of gold, and extensive forests, are superior to every thing the North can array against them; and when once brought into active requisition, can bid defiance to the whole world besides. Let not the North, then, think to intimidate the South; nor the South be dilatory in employing the means in her possession. Manufactures, united to her unrivalled agriculture, extending to the great Mississippi, can compete with any country of the same, or even of superior extent, known on the habitable globe. It is with competition, and not the "glittering blade or pointed steel," the incendiary spy, nor the midnight assassin, that the great South wishes to oppose the North. She will not seek deliverance by force, except the force of patriotic sentiment, exerted in constructing the partition walls which shall divide between her and the enemies of her liberty.
CLARENCE.

A Retort.—Some days ago a very pretty and respectable female, of about seventeen summers, was walking up Market street, Baltimore, at a quick pace, as a threatening shower was about sending down the premonitory drops, when opposite the Baltimore House she was accosted by a *gentleman* in the following language: "Come under my hat, my pretty little miss, and get out of the rain;" the lady without lessening her speed, sent back the following retort: "There is one calf's head under it now, and that is as many as it will cover." The *hailing* gentleman was among the missing.
Patriot.

Borrowed Capital.—The New York Commercial Advertiser remarks—"It has been suggested that Gen. Jackson must oppose the election of Mr. Van Buren, on his own principles. Mr. Van Buren's merits, and his claims for election, are, by universal consent, borrowed from General Jackson; and the General, it is equally well known, holds that *'all who trade upon borrowed capital ought to break.'*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

Night Scenes in the House of Representatives.

Extract to the Editor, dated
WASHINGTON, June 16, 1836.

In continuing the scenes of Thursday night and Friday morning, it is necessary to say that the call of the House demanded by Mr. Parks was sustained. That you may understand the process of this business, it is necessary to transcribe one of the standing rules of the House, under the direction of which the operation is managed. The 51st rule is as follows:

"Upon the call of the House, the names of members shall be called over by the clerk, and the absentees noted; after which, the names of the absentees shall again be called over; the doors shall then be shut, and those for whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, fifteen in number, be taken into custody, wherever to be found, by special messenger appointed for that purpose."

After the roll had been called over, it was announced that one hundred and eighteen members had answered to their names. The absentees were then called, and on motion of Mr. John Quincy Adams, it was voted that the order of the House should be carried out to its fullest extent. The *Sergeant at Arms* was directed to proceed and arrest members at their lodgings, or wherever they might be found. When this order was issued, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, rose and asked where the Sergeant at Arms expected to find Mr. Ben Hardin, of Kentucky.

The Chair called Mr. Lewis to order.

Mr. Lewis. I wish to know, sir, where Mr. Hardin is.

Mr. Polk. Mr. Hardin has not been excused, and it is not in order for the gentleman from Alabama to make the interrogatory.

Mr. Lewis. But, sir, I wish to know where Mr Hardin is.

Mr. Polk. The gentleman from Alabama will take his seat.

Mr. Lewis. I cannot take my seat, sir, till I know where Mr. Hardin is.

Mr. Polk. 'Tis the duty of the Chair to keep order, and, if necessary, he must enforce it.

Motion after motion was made without effect to get a suspension of the call of the House; and in the mean time, the House was entertained with questions of order and anecdote and wit.

Mr. Wise rose to inquire if any thing could be done during the pending of a call of the House.

Mr. Polk. Certainly not. A call of the House puts an end to all other business.

Mr. Wise. Well, sir, I should like to know how many members gentlemen expect to get here by this procedure, and yet I insist that it be carried out. What will be the effect of it? Why, sir, the Sergeant will proceed to the lodgings of the member and rap at the door. Who's there? is the gruff reply; what do you want? I wish you to repair to the House of Representatives to answer to a call of the House. Very well; go back and tell 'em I'll be there presently. Away goes the Sergeant: the member gapes, and stretches, and yawns, and throwing himself into bed, goes to sleep again. The Sergeant raps at another member's door. Who's there? The Sergeant at Arms. The door opens, and the member in night cap, standing in his — —. Order! order! order!

At this moment, Mr Dromgoole, of Virginia, rose, as well as he could under existing circumstances, to state to the chair that two of his colleagues, Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer, and Mr. Johnson, were at the door, and wished to be admitted.

Mr Polk said that they could only be admitted by a vote of the House.

Mr. Wise. The Sergeant has been sent after them, and I object to their coming in, unless they come under arrest.

Mr. McKennan asked how long it would be before the Sergeant would return.

Mr. Polk. In a very few moments.

Mr. Boon. I think, sir, the members ought to be allowed to come in. If I were outside and wished to come in, those doors would not stop me.—By —— I'd down with them in an instant.

Mr Polk. Order, order.

At last the Sergeant-at-Arms returned, and Messrs. Charles F. Mercer and Joseph Johnson, of the imperial kingdom of Virginia, walked into court. Mr. Mercer looked like seven vinegar cruets; but Mr. Johnson was good natured, and appeared to laugh at the afflictions of his friend.

Mr. Polk. Gentlemen, a call of the House having been had, and you not having answered to your names, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest you. He has done so. You are now at the bar of the House to answer for this contumacy, and if you have any excuse to offer, it will now be heard.

Mr. Mercer. It is now twenty years and upwards since I have had a seat in this House, and I believe that I have at all times faithfully discharged my duty. I was in this House, from ten o'clock yesterday, till twelve o'clock to-night, without food, and I deemed it necessary to go out for refreshment. Whilst I was out, and at a time when I supposed that the House had adjourned, I looked up and saw a light. I supposed I was wanted. I came up, went to your door, and was denied admittance; but I and my friend were taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. This I consider a personal indignity to me, and to the State of Virginia. I have no excuse to make! And hereupon Mr. Mercer and Mr. Johnson were excused.

Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, was next brought to the bar of the House. He had no other apology to offer than that he had become weary, and went to bed. He was excused.

Some half a dozen others were then brought in, and after a long confab, were excused *en masse*, and on motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, all further proceedings in the call of the House were suspended, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole.

Mr. John Q. Adams now offered his amendment to the Arkansas bill, and discussed it at length.—Messrs. Cushing, Brigg, and Horn, of Massachusetts, also spoke on the subject, and warmly denounced the institution of slavery.

Mr. Slade next offered an amendment, which called up Mr. Jenifer, who made a number of very hard remarks in relation to the administration, and finally assailed Mr. Bynum, which led to an altercation "in words," which led to a duel that was fought a day or two since.

[I must omit the remainder of the scenes till a future occasion.]

Mobile, June 14.—We learn that the cotton on the Alabama River has been considerably injured by the lice as well as the heavy rains. We have heard several of our most intelligent merchants estimate the probable loss in the cotton stand throughout the Southern country at *three hundred and fifty thousand bales.*

The accounts from Louisiana and Mississippi are equally unfavourable. Should we have early frosts there is no calculation upon the loss or decrease of the coming from the last crop.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

To-day, we partially redeem a promise, made some weeks ago. We allude to the promised exposition of the transactions of Col. Richard M. Johnson and his brother with the Bank of St. Louis. We publish in another column, a long letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, who was a stockholder in that Bank—a letter, in which our readers will find the prominent facts of the case in question set forth clearly, candidly and dispassionately—The author has no feelings of personal enmity or political antipathy to gratify: he deals in no denunciations and uses no harsh or violent epithets: he merely gives, in a style and manner befitting his elevated character and standing, an account of occurrences, which fell under his own personal observation, and which concerned him, as well as many others, too nearly to be forgotten.

Our St. Louis friend has placed in our possession the copy of a letter from R. M. Johnson to John R. N. Smith, Cashier of the St. Louis Bank, dated "Washington, 21st of December, 1817," and a letter from James Johnson to the said Smith, bearing no date, but post marked "Great Crossings, January 8th, 1818." These letters prove every thing, that our correspondent alledges, relative to the very extraordinary transactions of the Johnsons and Smith. We have also, in our possession, a copy of the award of Henry S. Gover, Thomas H. Benton, and Matthias McGirk, who acted as arbitrators between the St. Louis Bank on the one part, and the Johnson's on the other. These arbitrators, none of whom were prejudiced against the Johnsons, and one of whom was strongly prejudiced against the Bank, decided unanimously that the Johnsons certainly owed the Bank the sum of $55,270 62½, and, in the contingency, which was almost sure to happen, the sum of $84,000—making, in all, an aggregate of $130,270 62½. The Bank and the Johnsons, previously to the meeting of the arbitrators, that is to say on the 21st of October, 1818, had entered into obligations, each to the other, in a heavy sum, for the faithful and rigid performance of the award; yet, after that award was announced, the Johnsons refused to abide by it or to pay the Bank a single dollar. The Bank proceeded to prosecute its claims with the utmost rigor of the law; but its wily foes succeeded in procuring the procrastination of justice from time to time, until at length their pretended insolvency and the transfer of their property into hands whore it could not be reached by legal process, destroyed the last hope of the stockholders and enabled the plunderers to laugh at the dupes of their artifices and to riot at will upon their ill-gotten wealth. If our friends wish to see a copy of the judgment of the arbitrators, we shall be pleased to furnish them with it; and sure we are, that they will find in it "confirmation strong as Holy Writ" of all that has been alledged against the moral honesty of Col. Johnson.

All that Col. J. ever owed the Bank of St. Louis he owes her still. He has never paid her or been willing to pay her a farthing. Many of her stockholders were widows and orphans, who have found and still find it hard to obtain the common necessaries of life. In swindling the Bank, Col. Johnson swindled these widows and orphans; and, in refusing to make restitution to the Bank, he refuses to make restitution to them. He holds the property which is theirs of right. No—not precisely so: he does not hold the whole, but has given a large portion of it to others. His neighbors know well what disposition he has made of that portion. We have copies of deeds, under his signature and seal, transferring two plantations of immense value to a couple of white black-guards in consideration of their consenting to become the husbands of a pair of his negro daughters. Thus is squandered his almost boundless wealth—the avails of fraud—the accursed proceeds of the pillage and robbery of the poor. The bereaved woman and the fatherless child have been swindled, and are still kept out of their pittance, in order that Col. Johnson's negresses may repose in the arms of wealthy Yahoos and loll beneath crimson curtains and upon costly sofas. We ask the high minded citizens of Kentucky to think as dispassionately as possible of these things, and then to ask themselves whether Colonel Johnson is an honest man—whether he merits the confidence of the community—whether he is fit for the Vice Presidency of the United States?

Progress of enormity at the Eastward.—One Owen M'Carthy was a few days since committed to the House of Correction for three months, by the police court of the new city of Lowell, on the charge of being a *common fiddler.* It is gratifying to see the "American Manchester" thus prompt in its civic jurisdiction, and inventive, too, in its designation of common law delinquencies. To punish a common scold under the old law latinity of *communis vexatrix*, would have been nothing very remarkable, but there is originality in bringing municipal vengeance to bear upon a poor devil who was merely *communis fiddestix.* There might probably be some sympathy felt for the unlucky votary of catgut if he had enjoyed any respectable reputation upon the violin; but we are informed that he was a very poor fiddler, and therefore his fate is well merited.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Kisses.—The following are the different varieties, as given in a late fashionable journal, together with the authorities for the same from Scripture, appended:

Salutation,	Sam. xx 41.
Valediction,	Ruth ii. 9
Reconciliation,	2 Sam. xiv. 33.
Subjection,	Psalms ii. 12.
Approbation,	Prov. ii. 12.
Adoration,	1 Kings xix. 18.
Treachery,	Matt. xxvi 49.
Affection,	Gen. xiv. 15.

Noble Fleeces.—Mr. William Nelson, of Amherst, sheared from three lambs 13 months old, this season, *twenty-seven and three-fourths pounds of good wool*, being nine and one fourth pounds to each sheep!

A noble Cow.—The Delaware County Republican states that Mr. Robert Henvis, of Chester township, in that county, has in his possession a cow from which he makes on an average twenty pounds of butter per week.

The receipts at the Astor House are said to be over $1400 a day.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

ACTS

Passed at the late Session of Congress.

AN ACT to settle and establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio.

To divide the Green Bay land in Michigan, and for other purposes.

To regulate the deposites of the public money.

For the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York.

In addition to the act of the 24th of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act to authorize the licensing of vessels to be employed in the mackerel fishery."

To effect patents for public lands issued in the names of deceased persons.

Establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin.

To remove the land office from Clinton to Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.

For the relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia.

To establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan upon the conditions therein expressed.

For the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes.

Explanatory of the act entitled "An act to prevent defalcations on the part of the disbursing agents of the Government, and for other purposes."

To carry into effect the treaties concluded by the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, on the twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and twenty-fourth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

To extend the western boundary of the State of Mississippi to the Missouri river.

To authorize the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida to sell the lands heretofore reserved for the benefit of a general seminary in said Territory.

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes."

Supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and provide for the admisssion of the State of Michigan into the Union on certain conditions."

For the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Michigan.

Explanatory of an act entitled "An act to release from duty iron prepared for and actually laid on railways and inclined planes."

To disapprove and annul certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Florida, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Duncan L. Clinch.

Making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836.

To carry into effect a convention between the United States and Spain.

Granting pensions, and arrearages of pensions, to certain persons therein named.

Making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Indian annuities, and other similar objects for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836.

Making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

To change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof.

Authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen.

To repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans for the several States.

To prescribe the mode of paying pensions heretofore granted by the United States.

To provide for the payment of Volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States, and for the appointment of additional paymasters.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to act as the agent of the United States in all matters relating to their stock in the Bank of the United States.

Repealing the fourteenth section of the "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved April 10, 1816.

To establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer a part of the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida to the credit of subsistence.

Making further appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida.

To suspend the operation of the second proviso, third section of "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1835."

To provide for the payment of expenses incurred, and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida.

Making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida.

To establish certain post roads, and alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes.

Making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836.

Making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for other purposes.

To repair and extend the United States' arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina.

To renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan, by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens.

To regulate the compensation of certain officers of revenue cutters.

Granting a pension to General Eleazer W. Ripley.

To authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes.

In addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six," and for other purposes.

To confirm the sales of public lands in certain cases.

To extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Dolly P. Madison.

To promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose.

To re-organize the General Land Office.

To suspend the discriminating duties upon goods imported in vessels of Portugal, and to reduce the duties on wines.

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," passed twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

To provide for the better protection of the Western frontier.

Making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes.

To repeal so much of the act of March second, seventeen hundred and ninety, as respects the issuing of certificates on the importation of wines.

Granting half-pay to widows and orphans, where the husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution to authorize and enable the President to assert and prosecute with effect the claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by James Smithson, late of London, deceased, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

To authorize the Secretary of War to receive additional evidence in support of the claims of Massachusetts and other States of the United States, for disbursements, services, &c. during the late war.

To change the time of making contracts for the transportation of the mail.

Providing for the distribution of weights and measures.

Authorizing the President to furnish rations to certain inhabitants of Florida.

To suspend the sale of a part of the public lands acquired by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek.

Authorizing the repair of the bridge across the river Potomac, at Washington.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

Our University.—The annual commencement of this institution took place on Thursday the 23d ultimo; and we are happy in having it in our power to affirm, that we have never known an occasion of the kind to pass off with more credit, both to the officers and students. The exercises antecedent to Commencement day, which consisted of declamations from select members of the lower classes, began on Monday afternoon and were continued each successive evening until Thursday, which is the day set apart by the laws of the University for the purpose of conferring degrees on the students and Alumni of the institution.

Wednesday was the day for the annual address before the two Literary Societies. The Orator selected for that occasion was the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, of South Carolina, who, in consequence of the protracted session of Congress, was unavoidably absent, much to the disappointment and regret of many who had resorted here with the expectation of hearing him. He, however, forwarded his address in manuscript to the Philanthropic Society, by which he had been chosen, with a request that some suitable person might be appointed to read it before the audience. The President of the University, ex-Governor Swain, was accordingly selected to read the Address, which he did in the most emphatic and impressive manner.

It is unnecessary for us at this time to say any thing as to the merits or demerits of the production, as it will soon be spread before the world, when every one will have an opportunity of reading and judging for himself. We deem it but justice to the author, however, to say, that it was listened to with marked attention and received with general applause by a crowded and intelligent audience. We also deem it but sheer justice to the new President, Gov. Swain, to say that he discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of all, and gave promise of making an able and popular President.

The Senior Class consisted of nineteen regular members, on all of whom was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

We give below the "Order of Exercises for Commencement day," which contains the names of the Graduates, and the subjects of their several speeches, which were written and delivered with more than ordinary spirit.

MORNING.

1 Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin—William B. Rodman, Washington.
3. Oration on the Study of History—Ralph H. Graves, Granville.
4 Oration, on the influence of the love of fame on the exertions of Genius—Frederick N. McWilliams, Halifax.
5. Oration, on the relations of the Catholic Religion to the spirit of free institutions—James E. Crichton, Brunswick, Va.
6. Debate—Would it be better to confer upon the Indian Tribes the privileges of American citizenship, or to subject them to domestic servitude? —Thomas Gholson, Brunswick, Va. and Thomas S. Jacocks, Perquimons.
7. Dissertation on the effects of the universal diffusion of education—James Saunders, Raleigh.
8 Debate—Should the United States attempt the acquisition of Texas by either purchase or conquest?—Benjamin J. Houze, Haywoodsborough, William L. Stamps, Halifax, Va.
9. Debate—Should the United States recognize the Independence of Texas?—James E. Hamlett, Charlotte, Va. Henry K. Nash, Hillsborough.

AFTERNOON

1. Oration—The claims of the Indians within our limits upon the justice, commisseration and liberality of our citizens—Thomas Jones, Petersburg, Va.
2. Oration—On the inequality of human genius —William W Hooper, Chapel Hill
3. Oration, on the obligations of the educated of our country to preserve its institutions—Charles L. Pettigrew, Tyrrell.
4. Debate—Should England and France combine to restore the Nationality of Poland?—Robt. G. McCutchen, S. C. Thomas Stamps, Halifax, Virginia.
5. Debate, on the wisdom of the Salic Law—John A Downey, Granville, John G Tull, Lenoir.
6. Valedictory Oration—Lawrence W. Scott, Newbern.
7. Degrees conferred.
8 Presidential Address.
9. Report on the Public Examination.
10. Prayer.

Physicians rarely take medicine—nor lawyers go to law—two hints not unworthy of attention.

THE PUBLIC MONEY.

In despite of all the assertions and predictions of the Government, and the arguments and hypotheses of orators in Congress, the surplus money in the Treasury (or rather in the Pet Banks) has continued steadily to increase. The following is the statement from the Treasury of the condition of the Deposite Banks, in the aggregate, according to the returns therefrom nearest to the date of the 1st of June, from which it appears that the amount of public money in deposite had risen to the enormous sum of *forty-one millions of dollars!*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANKS.

Circulation,	- -	$27,967,152 40
Treasurer of United States,	-	37,281,034 27
Public Officers,	- -	3,742,913 89
Other depositors,	- -	16,044,573 40
Due to banks,	- -	17,110,822 36
Other liabilities,	- -	6,763,654 39
Capital,	- -	46,418,092 83
Contingent fund,	- -	1,015,517 78
Profit and loss,	- -	5,911,307 36
	Total,	$162,255,068 68

MEANS TO MEET LIABILITIES

Loans and discounts,	- -	$71,282,463 21
Domestic exchange,	- -	37,150,578 54
Foreign exchange,	- -	64,995 92
Real estate,	- -	1,892,342 27
Due from banks,	- -	17,867,869 49
Notes of other banks,	- -	10,982,790 42
Specie,	- -	10,450,415 13
Other investments,	- -	12,221,540 72
Expenses,	- -	342,072 91
	Total,	$162,255,068 68

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE FAYETTEVILLE JOURNAL.

This print, not more remarkable for its calumnies against its opponents, than for its fawning servility and abject flattery of its idols, outstrips even itself, in an article in a late number, in these commendable qualities. There is a demagogism appeal to the lowest passions of the lowest class of the community—an attempt to array classes against each other on account of the relative wealth, which the conductors of it must have gleaned from the lowest and most filthy dregs of that pabulum formerly administered to the depraved and vitiated appetites of a Parisian mob. It seems to be forgotten by the Journal that it is addressing American freemen, that it circulates in a community where the constant mutations of property make the man who is wealthy to-day poor to-morrow, and vice versa.

We must be allowed to distrust any man's sincerity, who prates here in North Carolina about an attempt to deprive the labouring class of the right of voting. We boldly contradict the assertion, and we call upon the propagators of this charge for the proof. If they fail to produce it, they stand convicted before the community of inventing and circulating a wicked calumny. The stale slander, which has not even the merit of novelty to recommend it, and which has long since been consinged to the kennels of forgotten calumny, of the design of certain men in the South to form a Southern Confederacy, has been raked up from its abode of filth by the Journal, and paraded before the community. The opposition are charged with being bent on driving the people to seek the ease of a despotic government. If by a despotic government the Journal means one which substitutes its own arbitrary will in place of the laws and the constitution, we have it now, and those who prefer such a government, need trouble themselves no further. It is against the continuance and perpetuation of this despotism, the opposition are warring. They are endeavoring, and, we thank God, with some success, to awaken the people to the machinations of the imbecile, corrupt and debased system of the stock jobbers and money changers, and spoils-mongers who have fastened on the body politic, and are sucking the substance and life-blood of the people from them.

"The *pofessions* of the opposition are not to be believed, *their acts and principles* are to be looked to;" and to ascertain them, the people are to look, we suppose, to the veracious expositions of them in the Journal.—They are to take, as the deliberate opinions and designs of a large portion, if not the majority of the people of the United States, the monstrous fabrications of the Regency prints.

Acts and principles are to be looked to, are they? Agreed. Let us look at the acts and principles of this "democratic" party, as the piebald faction arrogantly denominates itself. What are its principles? Can any human being tell or even conjecture? It started with the principle of retrenchment and reform inscribed on its banner; and a mighty retrenchment it has effected in doubling the public expenditure. Reform has been effected has it! When the minions of the Federal Government are boldly engaged in the attempt to control the elective franchise and perpetuate the power of the ruling dynasty, under the fear, well grounded, that their very official existence, nay, the very bread they eat, depends upon their pursuing such a course. State rights were to be respected, and the government brought back to an administration on the principles of Jefferson. This has been done to admiration by annihilating, as far as possible, by the royal proclamation of his imperial majesty, the guardian of the people's morals and of the public press, (Cromwell was Protector of the liberties of the people of England,) every vestige of State rights; by acts of power which startled the boldest disciples of Alexander Hamilton,—and by the open and lawless seizure of the public treasure.—Principles! What principle is there in the sublime discovery that Congress can alter the Constitution, by making a port of entry, and clothe itself with new and important power? Come forward and tell us, ye republicans of the Journal. Can you do it, or are you dumb? Has conscience for one moment caused your tongue to cleave to your mouth?

"The opposition, by their great wealth, are buying up presses," are they, all over the country? Do you presume so far on public credulity, as to speak of the opposition's having bought presses with their own money, when the fact is notorious of the Government's having so many presses all over the land, in pay, and that the wages of iniquity come not from their own resources, as private individuals, but from the people's pockets? Have you forgotten the report on the Post Office, the wrapping paper and twine?

Again: you say the opposition wish to establish a bank to grind the people, and talk of Bank monopolies. You, the advocate of the system of pet Banks, with their 40 or 50 millions of capital, with their immense host of stockholders, debtors, and retainers; you, bound body and soul to the Albany Regency; you talk of Bank monopolies! you must be demented. Pluck out the beam out of thine own eye first, and then with a better grace you may speak of the mote in your brother's eye. But the whole truth of the matter is, that this cant about the monster is gotten up for sheer effect.—This matter of granting Bank Charters is one by which the stock-jobbers of the Albany Regency turn their political power to a good account, and accumulate fortunes: Charters are granted, on the condition that the head men of "*the* democratic party" are to come in for snacks. They become stockholders as the price of the monopolies they grant. We have had this year in the Legislature, a shining example of their purity.—To demonstrate the utter absurdity of the clamour on this subject and to show the hypocrisy of the whited sepulchres of the party, and lay bare the real source of their opposition to the Bank, we will state some facts. Gen. Jackson himself has recommended a monopoly. Mr. Forsyth is known to be in favor of the power to establish a Bank, the chief officer in Jackson's cabinet; Van Buren supported Crawford, the firmest friend of the late Bank of the United States; and Johnson supported Clay, another advocate of the Bank. Louis McLane, when Secretary of State, made an elaborate report to Congress, advocating the re-charter of the Bank. What is the fair inference? It is that the Bank would not be the tool of the party, and hence its enmity. Whilst there may be a portion of the friends of Judge White in favor of an U. S. Bank, they do not probably constitute a majority in any State where he is supported. The nullies, as the Journal terms them so facetiously, with, we believe, the exception of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Calhoun, voted for a resolution declaring that Congress does not possess the power to charter a Bank. Judge White is notoriously opposed to the Bank.

For the hundredth time, the ridiculous falsehood, which the Journal refutes in the very paragraph in which the charge in made, of a connection between the nullifiers and abolitionists, is repeated. We understand its drift. It makes this shew of attacking its adversaries to cover its own weakness on this abolition question. Mr. Van Buren is the only one of the candidates for the Presidency, who has shewn by his *acts* a disposition to interfere with the relation of master and slave. He is the only man, so far as we know, among them who voted for the Missouri restriction. The Journal says men are to be judged by their acts and principles. Apply this test to Van Buren, and he stands convicted of being an abolitionist. We defy the Journal to point out an individual who is an abolitionist and supports Judge White. We defy him to point out a single nullifier in the Union who is an abolitionist. He can do neither.

The Journal says some of the opposition wish to deprive the labouring classes of the right of voting. Apply the same test again, judge *the* leaders of the party by this test. They undertake, doubtless out of pure love for the people and great regard for their rights, to relieve them of all trouble in determining who are the proper persons to fill the first and second offices in the Government. True, they are to retain the form of depositing their votes in the ballot box, but it is a *mere form*, the individuals for whom their votes are to be cast, have already been selected by that republican and democratic assembly of self-denying patriots, Dr. Rucker's caucus. Now we submit it to the sober judgment of an enlightened people, if the friends of Judge White have ever made any attempt to deprive not only the labouring classes, but all classes of the free right of suffrage at all to be compared in enormity and atrocity to this: That a few trading politicians from North Carolina, not representing one fiftieth, nay not one hundredth of her citizens, should usurp the right of choosing a President, and insult those whose rights they were bartering away with the pretence that they were their representatives. Fellow citizens, is this to be tolera ed? Is it to be endured? Shall a high spirited people tamely bow their necks to the yoke of an upstart oligarchy, who have neither moral nor intellectual superiority to excuse us to ourselves for the self-abasement and degradation? No, it cannot be.

Dogs with Collars.—In allusion to the old feudal practice of the Saxons, of adjusting an iron collar around the necks of their slaves, with the name of the owner thereon, as in the memorable case of 'Gurth *the born thrall of Cedric*,' the political slaves of Gen. Jackson in Congress have been called the "collar party." The late David Crockett likened them to dogs, and spoke of them thus:—"My dog—*Andrew Jackson.*" This, however, was as coarse as characteristic, and has never obtained much in use. It has however, at length, been adopted by a prominent member of the Jackson party in Congress, and there is no longer any reason for being fastidious in its application.

The following paragraph is extracted verbatim from a recent speech in the house of representatives, delivered by Ratliff Boon, the member upon whom the duty usually devolves of suppressing debate by moving the previous question. We copy from the Globe, and Mr. Boon states that he reported it for publication himself. We are thus particular, lest some simple-minded people should take the extract for a hoax. But it is not so: Mr. Boon avows himself to be a "collar'd dog, *belonging to Gen. Jackson.*" Nay, he says he is proud of being—not only a dog, but the dog of such a man. Well: *we* can have no objection. We doubt not he is just fit for the station, and will leave him to glory in his own shame.

"I have before said, Mr. Speaker, that after the presidential election in 1825, all the parties in politics were reduced to two parties; that is, a party in power, and a party out of power. And so it is at the present time. Now that there is another presidential election close at hand, all the political factions are arrayed under the banner of new born whigs of 1834, in opposition to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for president and vice president; and those who compose the Jackson party are denounced by the newborn whigs as "*collar dogs.*" Mr Speaker, as to myself, I am proud of the title thus conferred by the whigs of 1834. Dogs wearing the collar of their masters, are generally considered to be a superior class of dogs, having the entire confidence of their master. Sir, I am a *party* man, and one of the true collar dogs, (so called by the modern "whigs,") and am proud to wear the collar of such a man as Andrew Jackson."

We should certainly rather be *a* dog—not *such* a dog—than to be *such* a member of congress.—*New York Com.*

[This man deserves a place among the "*puppy pack*" of the North Carolina Journal.]—*Observer.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ANDREW T. JUDSON to be Judge of the United States for the District of Connecticut.

CHARLES K. GARDNER to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

THOMAS H. KENAN, of Georgia, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Georgia.

Some appointments were made by the President, and before the close of the late session of Congress confirmed by the Senate, which have not been officially announced; and among them that of Andrew T. Judson to be District Judge for the District of Connecticut, *vice* W. Bristol, deceased. Mr. Judson was disqualified, according to Gen. Jackson's *theory*, by being a member of Congress at the time of his appointment. In other respects, we have no doubt that the appointment is a very good one.

Nat. Intelligencer.

THE CREEK WAR.

COLUMBUS, JULY 5.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

In our last we intimated, that circumstances were daily being developed of a nature to evidence that the Indian Campaign was speedily drawing to a close; and we confess that we have seen but little since that time to alter our opinion—a large number of hostiles have actually come in and are now in the custody of the whites, a party of about 2000 of men, women and children, under direction of the contractors for emigration have taken their departure for the far west, to their appointed home, and the whole affair wears the appearance of approaching peace—we hail these signs with rejoicing hearts, and are truly glad that so little blood has been spilled, although we should have been better pleased could our brave and spirited troops have had a chance to have given the rascals a sound drubbing—but let us not be too fast in coming to the conclusion that "the war is at an end." It is certainly a subject of deep and absorbing intesest to the planter, who has been driven from his home, and obliged to neglect his interest and even to peril his all upon the issue of this warfare, that he should know if the war be ended in fact, for, having lost their entire cotton crop by the delay consequent upon this war, it is with them a paramount object to be reinstated upon their farms, that they may save if possible their crops of corn; but whether there would be entire safety in a return to the nation at this moment, seems, as far as our inquiries have gone, to admit of some doubt; we have made strict and diligent inquiries of those whose knowledge cannot be disputed, in relation to the Creek force, the number who have been made prisoners, and consequently the number of those still remaining out, and the following is the result of our inquiries —the actual number of warriors in the Creek Nation, at the very lowest estimate is 5000; of this number, there are supposed to be friendly 2500, prisoners at Fort Mitchell 300, gone into Tuskeegee and given up their arms 100, escaped to Florida 300, making in all, that can be accounted for 3200, the balance of 1800 of course are still in the woods and swamps, scattered in small parties, and as they have had abundant time and opportunity to have reported themselves at friendly camps and have not done so, the only inference to be drawn is that they are hostile. This view of the subject then presents us with quite a formidable party of hostiles yet in the field, and although we had an army of 6000, containing Georgians and Alabamians, yet such is the extent of country which these savages may roam, that 1800, well armed and equipped, may perpetrate a vast deal of mischief, and continue their depredations for some length of time—under all the circumstances therefore it would appear that something yet remains to be done—*the war is not ended,* our troops are in the field, on the alert—scouring the whole Indian country—and we know full well that the foe cannot escape; he must be surrounded, vanquished and slain.

The notable Jim Henry has been taken prisoner, and is now in custody He was captured by the stratagem of Jim Boy, the same friendly chief who was foremost in the taking of Neah-Mathla. 150 warriors were taken at the same time with Jim Henry, and have all given up their arms and will be emigrated immediately. As we predicted this bird has been ensnared, and we trust the proper authorities will clip his wing.—Some 20 Indians have been identified as having been concerned in murders, burning houses, plundering etc. and are now lodged in Jail awaiting their trial.

The following items are from a correspondent attached to Gen. Sanford's command:

CAMP GIBSON, near Roanoke.

As you are already apprised, the whole of the Georgia force, except a battalion left to protect Columbus, took up the line of march on the 22d inst. Three days were consumed in the march to this place. The army now in this encampment is composed of 2500 militia and 500 regulars, all in fine health and spirits, and anxious to meet the enemy. An impression has obtained, that the hostiles, who have destroyed at least two million dollars of property, and more than an hundred lives, will be suffered to come in and be emigrated without punishment.—Should this be the case, it will be exceedingly difficult to restrain the men who have been called out at this important season of the year, not to *act a farce*, but to chastise an insolent and savage foe. Another impression has obtained, that certain gentlemen in Alabama, have been active in urging and begging them to come in, under a promise of protection. Should this prove true, it would be well for those gentlemen to keep themselves concealed from the public eye, lest they might feel the vengeance of an indignant and much injured community.

Saturday, 25th.

Maj. Gen. Scott and staff arrived to-day. David Hadrich, a half-breed, was taken yesterday, and is confined at Fort Mitchell. Three hundred hostiles are also disarmed and under guard at the same place.

An express has just been received, that a party of Indians crossed the river at the mouth of Cowagee last night on their way to Florida.* The following companies of cavalry, Monroe, Capt. Flewellen; Bibb, Capt. McCall, and parts of Talbot and Upson, Capt. Mimms, accompanied by five friendly Indians, with Tom Carr at their head, the whole commanded by Col. Bell, has been despatched in pursuit. The men are determined to overtake or pursue them into the very heart of Florida. I think they will be overtaken in two or three days, as they are encumbered with plunder, women and children. As it is apprehend that others will attempt to cross to-night, companies, Captains Miller, Tombs, Reese and Jones, the whole under the command of Major Eli S. Shorter, have crossed the river at this place, and proceeded to the mouth of the Cowagee, where they will remain to prevent the escape of those who are endeavoring to make off.

The hostiles have been most wofully deceived by old Neah-Micco. E-Neah-E-Mathla, who is in irons at Fort Mitchell, says that Neah-Micco led the nation into hostilities and thon suddenly deserted them at night, leaving them in all the distraction and confusion of a people who have been betrayed and left without a leader or a head. The friendly Indians cannot be pacified but by the death of this old chief, together with several others, who they say have brought destruction upon the nation. They say they want other and wiser chiefs who may redeem the character of their nation, and save their people from utter annihilation.

We have one hundred Indians with us under the command of Paddy Carr who has always justly regarded the whites as his best friends. They are eager for the strife, and when we shall engage the enemy, you may expect to hear a good account of them. The army will cross to-morrow.

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*This party did cross, and have gone to Florida; on their route they plundered and murdered. In Baker county they killed fifteen individuals, according to an express which came to the Governor, since which we have heard nothing of them.

In pursuance of an act of Congress just passed, the General Post Office is undergoing re-organization. A number of the Clerks are said to have been dismissed, and some to have been promoted. So soon as the re-organization is complete, we suppose it will be officially announced. We are not disposed to complain beforehand; but, if all that we hear be true, some of the removals are cases of great hardship.

Nat. Intelligencer.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—*Mexico.*—Through the politeness of a friend, we have been favored with the following extracts from letters, brought by the schooner Caleb Goodwin, which arrived from Vera Cruz yesterday.

"VERA CRUZ, June 14, 1836.

"The intelligence received at this place respecting the defeat of Santa Anna by Gen. Houston, and which resulted in the capture of his person and the destruction of the Mexican troops engaged in the conflict, operated as a thunderbolt on the minds of the people, who conceived that the alleged omnipotency of their chieftain was irresistible; the news was too appalling to be admitted as matter of fact, and even to the present time is scarcely credited. The editors of the Government papers have the audacity to charge Gen. Gaines with having aided "the Rebel Troops," by which the battle was won. There are various reasons to induce us to believe that the present form of government is not according to the taste, interests and feelings of the great mass of the Mexican people, and must shortly undergo some change. The Federal system, that is, the Constitution of 1824, with some modifications, will probably be re-established in Mexico; but that Gen. Santa Anna will ever again have the opportunity of exercising his influence over the people, (admitting his return) is quite out of the question. There is no doubt of the existence of a strong party against him, and the principles of his administration, which must very soon gain the ascendancy. Movements in favor of Federation have already taken place at Guadalaxara, Guanaxuata, Valadolid, and in the state of Oajaca. It is said that 500 troops were a few days since despatched from Puebla, to restore order, and enforce the laws of the Government of Oajaca, who, willing to avail themselves of the first opportunity of seceding from the administration, united themselves under the banner of those who had pronounced in favor of a change of Government."

"MEXICO, June 6, 1836.

"The Americans in this city are abused daily by the public prints, and menaced with the threats of taking their individual property to pay the expenses of the Texas war, alleging that the Americans were the cause of all their disasters."

We are informed by a gentleman very recently from Jamaica, that the report current in Matamoras, that two private armed English vessels were fitting out at Jamaica, to assist the Mexicans in subjugating the Texians, is entirely without foundation. In our remarks a few days since, alluding to this rumor, we expressed our doubts as to its truth, and are happy to find that we are correct.

No expedtion whatever, except what the Government of Mexico may despatch to Texas, is on foot against the Republic, nor do we believe that any foreign Government will interfere.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

FROM THE COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

Gov. Spaight.—We have not unfrequently, within the last ten or twelve days, heard the question asked: "What in the world could have prevented His Excellency (Governor Spaight) from attending our Commencement?" Now it is very well known, we presume, that the Governor of the State is, *ex officio*, President of the Board of Trustees, and that his attendance on such an occasion is required. Since our acquaintance with the institution, we do not remember but one other instance of the failure of the Governor to attend the annual Commencement, and that was the instance of Gov. Swain, who was a member of the Convention in session at the time. Without presuming to assign a reason for the non-attendance of His Excellency, we beg leave to subjoin the following terse and pithy article from the "Carolina Watchman," as furnishing a probable solution to the inquiry so frequently propounded to us:

DIALOGUE.

Decius.—Well, Junius, I perceive that your candidate for Governor, Mr. Dudley, has taken the field, and is making political speeches to the people wherever he goes.

Junius.—I perceive that he has addressed the people once or twice lately, when he has happened to be present on public occasions, but I do not think he has ever sought for these occasions. For my part, I wish he would go the rounds; I do not think it any condescension for a candidate to come before the people to let himself be seen and known by them: It is a good old Republican practice, and Republicans cannot object to it: Besides, I am in hopes it may be the means of drawing forth your man. I should like, above all things, for the people to get a peep at Governor Spaight and to hear him hold forth on some topic: for instance, I should like to hear him endeavour to justify the course he has pursued in regard to the election in the mountain district.

D.—Ah, my dear sir, you can't get us on that hook: we know that "distance lends enchantment to the view," and we mean to keep our candidate at a distance.

J.—You mean as the Irishman said, that your candidate appears to the best advantage when you can't see him at all: Indeed, you might come out at once and say he is *neither fit for use nor show.*

☞We can assure our readers residing in other States that no apprehension need be entertained by them concerning the result of the approaching elections in North Carolina. This state is sound, and will most certainly give triumphant majorities to Spaight and Van Buren, the assertions of the federal-whig papers to the contrary notwithstanding. We are not accustomed to hold out illusive hopes to our political friends who look to this paper for correct information; and we therefore make the above assertions with the utmost confidence in their truth.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

[Now for a test of the Sentinel's sincerity. We are authorised to offer a bet of $500 that Gen. Dudley will beat Mr. Spaight, if both are candidates at the approaching election; the money to be deposited in either of the Banks of this place.—*Newbern Spectator.*

A Groggy Marriage.—At Towanda (Pa.) Mr. Julius Waters, aged 18, to Miss Rosina Whiskey, aged 84. The very best receipt for grog—*fresh* water and *old* Whiskey.—*Pet. Cons.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Rail Road to Salisbury.—We refer with great pleasure to the proceedings of the meetings, both in this place and in Salisbury, on this subject. We can offer no better assurance of the determination of our citizens, than the fact that the sum necessary for procuring a survey by an Engineer of first rate capacity has been pledged by voluntary subscription. When that shall have been accomplished, (and we hope it will be done by that individual of whom North Carolina may well be proud, WM. G. McNEILL,) Fayetteville will then be ready to put her shoulders to the wheel in earnest, and we shall have some right to expect help from our Western friends.

The proceedings of the meeting here were highly interesting. The verbal report made by Mr. Winslow, on behalf of the Delegates to Salisbury, abounded with facts and arguments to show the utter ruin which must inevitably result from further delay to act upon this subject, and the cheering prospect that would be opened upon this section of the State, and particularly this town, if we should prosecute the scheme to success. He spoke in terms of the highest gratification of the reception the Delegates met with at Salisbury, and of the feeling of regard for Fayetteville and a home market which was exhibited on all hands. To keep alive this feeling of State pride, it was necessary that we should act,—act promptly and efficiently. The result is stated above.

We understand that the committee of fifteen, had a meeting immediately after the Town meeting, and elected Edward L. Winslow Esq. Chairman, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron Secretary, and John H. Hall Esq. Treasurer: and that they intend to take immediate steps to carry into effect the important objects of their appointment.

There is evidently a feeling of confidence in the measures now adopted, such as we have never before witnessed in this community: an earnest taking hold of the subject by men of business and property, who could not be brought to take an interest in the ill-digested schemes heretofore presented. Former failures have weighed like an incubus on the spirits of our people, not less than on those of the Yadkin and Catawba. But we trust that the return of confidence here will be the signal for the removal of the obstacle there: and that, should the report of the Engineer be such as we have a right to hope, we shall engage, as one man, in the great work. Until that is ascertained, Fayetteville does not call upon the West for help. When it is, there is no longer a doubt that she will receive it.

A new Cotton Factory.—We have the pleasure of stating, that a Cotton Factory, with 500 spindles, has been erected in this town, by Charles P. Mallett, Esq. and is *now in full operation*. The first work upon this establishment was commenced about eight months ago, and the rapidity with which it has been completed, not less than the practical character of the owner, leaves no doubt of its complete success. The machinery is all new, of the latest improvement, and highest finish. The bulding is calculated for 1000 spindles, and it is the intention of the proprietor to procure the additional 500 as soon as possible.

We hope that this is only the first of many such establishments here; and when we take into consideration the immense water power in this neighborhood, the cheapness of labor and of living, the convenience of a market both for the raw material and for the yarn: and, not least, the fact that all such establishments are in a highly flourishing state throughout the country, we cannot but hope that our citizens will not much longer remain indifferent to this important subject.

The Indian Wars.—Our intelligence from the South is again but scanty. No battle or any movement of importance has taken place since the capture of Jim Henry, and the general impression is, that the strength of the hostile party is broken by his loss.

The public confidence had been so far restored, that arrangements were making to start the mail on the old route from Columbus to Montgomery.

The hospitals were said to be full of sick troops.

From Florida, there is nothing new, except that a man named Carter had been shot and scalped in Jefferson county. Pursuit was made, but without effect.

Fayetteville Female Institute.—A Seminary, for the education of young ladies, may be expected to open, on the first Wednesday of October next, under the supervision of the Rev. William McPheeters, D. D. Particulars hereafter.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Mangum of the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Deberry of the House, for several valuable public documents.

Death by Lightning.—In Robeson County, on the evening the 6th instant, the house of Mr. Moses [illegible] struck by lightning, and Powell, who was sitting before the fire, instantly killed, and Mr. Warwick Kenneth Britt, sitting at each side of him, were wounded, the former [illegible] thought he will recover,) badly. About ten days before, the house of Mr. John Jenkins, in the same county, was struck by lightning, his furniture and several other articles of furniture destroyed, but none of the family injured.

Gov. Spaight a Nullifier!—It was recently asserted by the Salisbury Watchman, that Gov. Spaight was a Nullifier, at the time when South Carolina was about to set aside the laws of the Union. A denial of it was challenged by the Watchman. It has never been denied, so far as we have seen, except by the Newbern Sentinel. The Newbern Spectator thereupon declares, that "*we can prove by documents, by many respectable witnesses, as well as by his own admission*, that he was one of a number who offered $3,000 a year to Burton Craige, Esq., the editor of the only nullification paper then in the State, to remove his press to Raleigh for the purpose of enjoying greater facilities for the promulgation of the new doctrine. Gov. Spaight will not deny this, we think, and we dare the Sentinel to put us to the proof by publishing by authority any thing in the shape of a denial."

Duplin County.—We are requested to state that Messrs. James Carrell, Richard Miller, Charles Millard, and Daniel Newton, were improperly placed upon the White Committee of Vigilance for Duplin County.

Holbrook's Bells.—One of the finest toned bells in this place has just been received by the new Baptist Church, and has attracted considerable attention. It weighs but 500 lbs., and cost less than $200, and is admitted to have a more musical and full tone than one weighing 800 lbs. It was cast by Holbrook, and was procured through Mr. Martine, the agent in this place, whose advertisement will be found in another column.

☞ If the individual who placed an advertisement in the Post Office, signed only with the initials of two names and addressed to the Editor, will call and give us information in regard to its character, it will be inserted; or if that is declined, we would be glad in some way to return the money that was enclosed in the letter.

CONGRESS.—We publish a list of all the acts of a general nature passed at the late Session, in number about 75. Besides these, several hundred other acts were passed for the relief of individuals.

The Session closed on the 4th of July, leaving a large number of bills undisposed of. Among these, the most important are, the bills for the increase of the Army; for the re-organization of the Navy; for the extension of the Judicial System for the benefit of the West; &c

The President signed every bill presented to him, except that fixing the time for the meeting and adjournment of Congress, which, as heretofore stated, was vetoed.

The celebrated Expunging Resolution of Mr. Benton was suffered to sleep on the table.

The resolution proposing a select Committee to inquire into the frauds upon the Creek Indians, was finally modified so as to refer the investigation to the President, and in that shape adopted

The Committee of Inquiry into Deposite Bank loans to Members of Congress, for the purpose of speculating in the Public Lands made a report in part, and asked by resolution to be permitted to continue their investigations during the recess; but, by a party vote, the whole subject was laid on the table, 98 to 71.

The House adopted a resolution in relation to Texas, similar to that adopted by the Senate, viz: that its independence ought to be acknowledged as soon as it is ascertained that it has in operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties, &c. of an independent power. The resolution passed by a vote of 128 to 20.

Foreign.—Arrivals at New York bring Liverpool papers to the 1st ult. They contain little of interest.

The affairs of Spain continue in much confusion.

The Cotton market had experienced a slight improvement, and was firm. The sales of the week ending May 28th, were 25,730 bags. Prices of American kinds from 9¾ to 11¼d.

The Raleigh Standard recently asserted that the Whigs desired to deprive the people of the right of voting, and pretended to quote their language to that effect. We called on the Standard for proof, for the name of any Whig who either entertained such a desire or had used such language. We challenged it to name the man. We knew the statement was false, and so it has turned out. The last Standard says it would be *improper!* to publish names. Instead of making an honorable recantation, it has the impudence to talk of the impropriety of sustaining its questioned veracity by giving names!

The senior Editor of the Journal, (to whom we are undoubtedly indebted for the specimen of *decency* of last week,) has made the surprising admission that the world is wide enough for him and us! This is going far indeed for the conceited little gentleman. Any one who had seen him about eight or ten months ago, would have thought that in his own estimation at least there was no room for any one but himself. He seemed "big with the fate of nations," and like a balloon, inflated with the air of self importance, a prodigiously large body had been manufactured out of *very small* materials. It was greatly feared by his friends, that he would explode; but fortunately for the world, some skilful *tappings*, very scientifically performed during the last session, especially by *Doctor* Waddell of Hillsborough, and the "exhibition," as the Doctors say, of a strong dose of "Pea-flour," reduced his dimensions considerably. Still however, something was left to be accomplished, in restoring him to a healthful state. We have been endeavoring, with perhaps more trouble than the subject was worth, to make a perfect cure; but have almost given him up as incorrigible. There is still too much room for the Frenchman to make his "one grand speculation, by buying him at what he's worth, and selling him for what he thinks he's worth." Certain it is, that if the Editor could have effected a sale to the Administration for what he thinks himself worth, his fortune would have been made.

The dear little gentleman had "prepared an article which would have reduced him [us] to an impalpable powder," ["pea-flour" we suppose,] but "his good nature returned." Oh, most sweet tempered little gentleman, how can your readers sufficiently thank you for having, for once, sense enough to keep you from exposing yourself? The attacks which you have made upon our political consistency, and our motives, have recoiled upon yourself, and have shown you to be a turncoat, an office hunter, and a dependent sycophant, not daring to give vent to your sentiments upon the most important measure of government for years past. When you find yourself foiled and exposed, you make a false charge of "foul mouthed slander" against us, without venturing to specify in what particular we have slandered you. Is it in representing you as desiring and expecting office from the Administration? Is it in exposing your former opposition to Gen. Jackson? Is it in representing you as born subjects of a foreign monarchy? Is it in attributing some of your editorials to concealed writers, who make you the scape goat for their spleen? Is it in charging you with an impertinent intermeddling with the elections of the county? You dare not say it. *How*, then, have we slandered you?

The remainder of the article in the last Journal is so vulgar that no gentleman can demean himself by commenting on it. We therefore pass it by.

If 1 county gives $10 to keep the N. C. Journal from giving up the ghost, how much will 65 counties give? Have the Editors of the Journal made the calculation? Notwithstanding their laudable contempt for the aristocratic art of "spelling in four syllables," we think it quite possible, that with the assistance of Stephen Pike's "Federal Calculator," they may be able to make it out. If they should still find this aid insufficient, however, there is one of the subeditors of the Journal, one of the most widemouthed of the "pack," (who occasionally yelps in the bushes where he thinks he can't be seen,) who is supposed to be particularly expert in such matters, and no doubt will assist them, provided they will make it to his *interest* to do so.

Perhaps, when the answers shall have all come in, they will sum up the amount of the "*as much more as you can*" over $10. If they will, we will promise to tell them, (without a *fee*,) how many years supply of printing paper the whole will purchase, provided they continue to print as many as 350 papers per week.

Direct Taxes.—Who would have supposed, that with a Treasury full to overflowing, it had been found necessary to resort to Direct Taxation "for the support of government?" So it is, however: each county has its tax gatherer, authorized, empowered and requested, to collect in your county, not less than $10, and as much more as you can, and forward the same to Thomas L. Hybart, Esq." Secretary of the Treasury, specially charged with the safe keeping of the corruption fund. See article from the Rutherford Gazette, in the last Observer.

The Journal is still as silent as the grave in regard to the Distribution act. Not a word of condemnation of the President for signing a bill so obnoxious to their *principles!!*

Further proof that Van Buren is supported as an Abolitionist!

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, dated

ASHBORO,' Randolph County, July 5.

Messrs. Gales & Son: I proceed to inform you of the doings of the Van Buren Meeting held at this place.

Agreeably to a long previous notice to the Counties composing this District, the Delegates met on the 1st instant, to appoint an Elector to run on the Van Buren Ticket, and lo! when they appeared, there was one from Chatham, to wit, John Alston, jun. and three from Guilford, to wit, John M. Dick, Esq one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State, Doct. B. Adams and John Gordon; but not one Van Buren man appeared from this County. The above named four proceeded to nominate Jonathan Parker, of Guilford, as the Elector for this District, as I am informed; and I am the more astonished at it, for Mr Parker was always opposed to Jackson. But the reason, I think, that Parker was nominated the Elector, is, that the Counties of Guilford, Chatham, and Randolph, have a great many people called Quakers, and the object was to get their votes.

One of the Delegates from Guilford, Mr. Gordon, while in Ashboro', was asked his reason for going for Van Buren? He promptly answered, because VAN BUREN WAS GOING FOR FREEDOM.

The aggregate amount of appropriations made by the acts passed during the late session of Congress is about thirty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount it is curious to see the very large proportion made for objects connected with our Indian relations. For carrying into effect treaties or suppressing hostilities with the Indian tribes, (exclusive of the expenses of the Army proper,) the amount appropriated is more than thirteen million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for the Army amount to four millions of dollars; for the Navy, to six millions and a quarter; for fortifications, to nearly three millions; for harbors, to over one million; for the Cumberland road, six hundred thousand dollars; besides three millions of dollars for the Civil List.

Notwithstanding this enormous amount of appropriations, there is no doubt that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, subject to distribution under the late act of Congress, will exceed twenty millions of dollars.—*National Intelligencer.*

Under the act of Congress re-organizing the Post Office, all Deputy Postmasters whose emoluments exceeded a certain amount, are to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. At the close of the session, the old officers (except one) were all nominated to the Senate for re-appointment, and their appointments were confirmed. The exception was in the case of the New York Post Office, to which Jonathan J. Coddington was appointed, to supercede the gentleman who had held the office for a number of years past.—*Ib.*

J. D. B. HOOPER, A. M. has been appointed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of N. Carolina.
Raleigh Register.

RAIL ROAD MEETINGS.

At a meeting of citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on the 12th inst., on motion of John Huske, Esq., Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, M. P., was called to the Chair, and E. J. Hale appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to receive a report from the Delegates appointed to attend the recent meeting in Salisbury. Whereupon,

E. L. Winslow, Esq., on behalf of those Delegates, entered into a detailed statement of the proceedings of the meeting at Salisbury, of the feeling entertained by the citizens of that part of the country towards Fayetteville and the Cape Fear, of the necessity for prompt and efficient action on our part, and closed with an earnest appeal in favor of an immediate subscription for the employment of an able and competent Engineer.

L. D. Henry, Esq. rose and presented a series of resolutions, which he accompanied with remarks at considerable length, in explanation, and in enforcing the objects of the meeting. He was followed by

Judge Strange, who spoke at large on the subject, and by other gentlemen.

The resolutions of Mr. Henry were finally passed, with the exception of the 7th, for which a substitute offered by Mr. Winslow was adopted. The following are the resolutions as adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we are now at an important crisis in the history and fortunes of North Carolina. That the period long looked for has arrived, when the political power of the State, under a reformation of our Constitution, has been placed on the principle of equal representation, in the hands of those who are pledged to sustain and promote the cause of Internal Improvement *within the State;* and whose interest, identified with our own, as well as with the honor and glory of the State, now demands, if ever, *a strong and united effort* in the great cause of Internal Improvements.

2. *Resolved*, That we have all confidence in our Western brethren, that this pledge will be redeemed; and that as nature has made us mutually dependent on each other, and nothing can be effected without the united efforts of both, we pledge ourselves to join, shoulder to shoulder, with them, in every endeavor to effect a rail road communication between the valley of the Yadkin and Cape Fear

3. *Resolved*. That from the earliest dawn of the spirit of Internal Improvement in this State, and before any local jealousies had been awakened into action, and even now, in spite of such jealousies, the practical and high minded Statesmen of North Carolina look upon this project as the main artery in any system of internal improvement which is to promote the prosperity of the State.

4. *Resolved*, That the Cape Fear river, rising in the State,—traversing it in a diagonal direction, and then emptying into the Ocean within its borders—uniting in its course the East and the West, the North and the South,—the high land and the low land—the mineral and the alluvial regions—comprehending a diversity of climate and soil, so remarkable, that there is scarcely a luxury or want of man, of commerce or of manufactures, that cannot here be supplied—so that in peace or in war, some branch of her trade will command a market—seems ordained by nature at some day, to be to North Carolina, what the Nile was to ancient Egypt; the bond of social intercourse, of political strength, and the source of national wealth and prosperity.

5 *Resolved*, That an experience of 18 years, has shown that the navigation of the Cape Fear river by steam power, is *as certain, as safe*, and *as cheap*, as that of any other Southern river. And that Fayetteville, situate in the middle of the State, may be reached by a shorter line of rail road from the West, than any other safe and sufficient point of navigation to the Ocean. That a water communication affords the cheapest transportation in the world; and, therefore, it must follow, that no other line or mode of communication from the West to the Ocean, lead where it may, can afford so cheap a transportation as the contemplated route by rail road and steam boat communication between the valley of the Yadkin and the Atlantic.

6. *Resolved*, That the large sum of money which is shortly to come into our State's Treasury from the Federal Government, encourages us to hope, that our next Legislature will commence the work of Internal Improvement with energy, courage, and a munificent liberality to her citizens. That large sums of money will be required to effect any great work—That her citizens are generally too poor to lay out of the use of their money in the prosecution of large enterprizes—or incur great hazards. The State must know that her citizens are a moral, sober, industrious people, that wish to improve their fortune, and unless she advances their efforts by her powerful aid, they must sink into despondency or abandon their native land.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of 15 persons be appointed, who shall proceed without delay to raise the means and employ the services of a competent Civil Engineer, to ascertain, by actual survey, the most eligible route for a Rail Road between the Cape Fear and the West; to collect by means of correspondence and in all other ways, all information that may be important to aid him in making correct estimates of the cost, income and advantages of the said Road; to circulate information on the subject; to examine the charter heretofore granted by the Legislature, and to procure such amendments as may be necessary and expedient, and by memorial and other means to urge the claims of this scheme to the patronage and aid of the State; to attend the meeting to be held in Salisbury during the week of the Superior Court of the county of Rowan; and furthermore, to do all things necessary to a prompt commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work.

8. *Resolved*, That our fellow citizens of the West, and all others who may feel an interest in the scheme, be invited to co-operate with us in a strong and generous effort to effect the contemplated work.

In pursuance of the 7th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Committee, (the meeting having previously resolved that the Chairman be a member of the committee,) viz:

C. P. MALLETT,	JOHN KELLY,
JOHN HUSKE,	E. W. WILLKINGS,
C. T. HAIGH,	J. M. DOBBIN,
Hon. R. STRANGE,	THO. N. CAMERON,
L. D. HENRY,	JOSEPH BAKER,
J. D. ECCLES,	Dr. J. H. DICKSON,
J. H. HALL,	WILLIAM NOTT.
E. L. WINSLOW,	

After making a subscription for the employment of an Engineer, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*
E. J. HALE, *Secretary.*

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

RAIL ROAD MEETING AT SALISBURY.

It was a cheering sight to look upon the large number of our County-men (composing a good deal of the wealth and intelligence of the county) assembled in the Court House, in obedience to the invitation given, to consult together upon this vital subject. We have seldom seen a fuller attendance of the people on any occasion, and certainly none that seemed to take a deeper interest in the subject under consideration. The delegation from the Town of Fayetteville, consisting of Messrs. Huske, Winslow, Johnson and Willkings, who were invited to join in the proceedings, added very much to the spirit and zest of the meeting: the remarks of Mr. Winslow, though obviously unpremeditated, gave a very clear and imposing view of the advantages to be derived from a connexion with Fayetteville by means of a Rail Road: they showed a thorough and detailed knowledge of the subject, and satisfied every one, that the claims of Fayetteville lost nothing for want of able advocacy. It was not to have been expected that a matter so very interesting, should have been finally determined without a fuller and more detailed examination of the subject than it has been possible to give it since the spirit has begun in earnest to revive: We therefore, fully acquiesce in the wisdom and prudence of appointing a Committee to collect statistical information and report to an adjourned meeting. We are confident that this Committee will do its duty with zeal and singleness of purpose. And we hope that every man in the community of Rowan county, will give us his presence on the 10th of October, (the Monday of Superior Court) when the Committee will report. We have some hope, short as the time is, that one of the routes in competition, to wit, that of Fayetteville, will be surveyed by a competent Engineer before the report is made: one of the Fayetteville delegation assured us, that if the survey could be made for two thousand dollars, that he would guarantee that sum, and run the risk of being reimbursed: and we know his guarantee would be taken as equal to gold: but whether two thousand dollars would be enough or not, we hope that the route may be surveyed. We have no doubt but that Rowan would cheerfully contribute her portion of the expense.

There is an Engineer now employed on the Boston and Providence Rail Road, a North Carolinian both in education and feeling, who has intimated to one of our distinguished men, that he would like greatly to bestow the results of his experience and science on some work that would give tone and character to his native State: and all he would ask, would be a mere indemnity: this Gentleman is WILLIAM G. McNEILL, who stands without question at the very head of the profession, *almost without a rival.* Such is the confidence reposed in his skill and judgment, that capitalists at the North jump with eagerness at stock in any undertaking of which he reports favorably. It would seem to be a matter of primary importance to have a report from him or some other competent man of science, before we could press any project, either upon the Legislature or private capitalists. We hope by all means, that this will be obtained, if not in time to give the result to our adjourned meeting, yet by all means, to have it in readiness to lay it before the Legislature.

We are gratified that Fayetteville is so perfectly alive to the movements we are making in this matter: They certainly make a crisis in her fate, and we are gratified to see her meeting it with such nerve and energy: the committee appointed on the 4th of July, hope and fully expect, to derive much satisfactory information from the citizens of that town. To show how earnestly they have taken up this matter, their delegation pledged themselves in the name of their townsmen, that stock to the amount at least of one hundred thousand dollars would be taken in that place, and gave it as their opinion that considerably more would be taken.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAIL-ROAD MEETING

At Salisbury, July 4th, 1836.

Pursuant to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Rowan met at the Court House in Salisbury, and organized for business:

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Abel Graham, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and John F. M'Corkle, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. Jones moved that certain gentlemen, who were present, as he was informed, in the capacity of representatives of the Town of Fayetteville, should be requested to participate in our deliberations; which motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. F. Slater, and Mr. H. C. Jones, were appointed to wait upon these gentlemen, and to inform them of the adoption of the above Resolution, and to introduce them to the meeting: thereupon, Messrs. John Huske, senr., Edward L. Winslow, Edward W. Willkings and Constant Johnson, were introduced and took their seats in the meeting.

On the call of the Chair,

H. C. Jones, Esq., expressed the views and purposes of those who had been instrumental in calling this meeting. He urged the great importance of making an outlet for the surplus production of the rich valley of the Yadkin, and the necessity of a vigorous effort to obtain this end. He mentioned the fact, of a large accession to the means of the State by the act of Congres to distribute the Surplus Revenue, and that it seemed to be settled upon by common consent, that this fund would be applied to the Internal Improvement of the State. A new era he thought was about to commence in North Carolina, and thought that we should take timely measures for presenting our claims before the Legislature, in a clear and satisfactory manner. He stated that divers schemes had been spoken of, but he believed there were only two which had rival claims to our favor. One was a Rail-Road beginning at Raleigh, or at some point in their route, between Raleigh and Gaston, and thence to run toward us. The other was a Rail-Road from Fayetteville towards the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba. He was not prepared to give a preference to either of these plans above the other, but in order to elicit information from the gentlemen from Fayetteville, he went on to state in what particulars it had been said that the Northern route had the advantage. He hoped he would not be understood as even intimating these as his views, but he mentioned these that they might be met by the friends of the Fayetteville scheme.

On the call of several gentlemen,

Mr. Winslow proceeded to give a very clear and detailed view of the reasons why we should seek a connexion with Fayetteville: after a very full and able address, he said he would pledge himself and his brethren delegates, that Fayetteville would take one hundred thousand dollars of stock in a Rail-Road from that place to the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba. His individual opinion was that much more would be subscribed than that; but that at least, and that the stock would be such as to insure its speedy acceptance to monied men.

Mr. Fisher, Premising the great satisfaction which he and the rest of his fellow citizens felt at the honor which had been done us by the town of Fayetteville, in sending so respectable a delegation, and the gratification which he derived in particular from the clear, satisfactory, and forcible views of the gentleman from Fayetteville, admitted that he had came into the meeting rather prepossessed in favor of the Roanoke connexion, but that his previous notions had become a good deal unsettled on hearing the statements and calculations of Mr. Winslow, and from conferences which he had with the delegation from Fayetteville. He thought we were in want of light to enable us to see our way clearly in this matter, it was very [illegible] we should set out right, perhaps the whole of our execution depended on the choice we [illegible] make between these two projects. He said he responded heartily to the patriotic feeling which had been manifested by the Fayetteville delegate. No North Carolina statesman with a proper regard for her character and respectability, could wish to have her trade carried to swell the profits and commercial importance of towns beyond her limits. Other circumstances, therefore, being equal, he should unhesitatingly give his preference to a mart within our State. But the primary consideration is, where shall we find the best market? where will the farmer get most for his produce? And whenever that point is clearly settled in favor of one scheme, it must necessarily, also, determine the other. We want information on those subjects, and with a view of obtaining it he proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of FIVE be appointed to collect information, and submit the views on the subject of constructing a Rail Road leading from the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba to some commercial market—that said Committee collect all the facts, and statistics practicable to be obtained on the subject, and Report the same together with their views to an adjourned meeting to be held on the 10th day of October next, in the Town of Salisbury.

Resolved, That we feel much gratified for the honor which our Fellow Citizens of Fayetteville have done us in sending a Delegation to this meeting; and though we are unwilling with the facts now before us to decide at this time on any particular route, yet if subsequent developements should prove the route to Fayetteville to be the most eligible, we will rejoice at the result, and be happy to co-operate with our friends in that region in carrying the work into speedy and successful operation.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee in pursuance of the first resolution:

John Giles, H. C. Jones, C. Fisher, B. Craige, and F. Slater.

On motion of Col. Robert Macnamara, the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the citizens of the adjoining and western Counties are respectfully requested to co-operate and lend us their aid in forwarding the views of this meeting.

On motion of H. C. Jones,

Resolved, That a special delegation of ten persons be appointed to attend at Raleigh during the next session of the legislature to co-operate with our county members in urging the claims of this section of North Carolina to the practical regard and assistance of that body. Unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint these delegates at his leisure. Adopted.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned to meet again on Monday the 10th of October.

ABEL GRAHAM, *Chairman.*
J. F. McCORKLE, *Secretary.*

ADJOURNED RAIL ROAD MEETING.

The meeting which was held at Salisbury on the 4th of July last, having resolved that an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan shall take place at Salisbury on the 10th day of October next; it is earnestly hoped that all those who have the least regard for their own prosperity or that of the community in which they live will give their prompt attention to the subject, and come to the rescue of the State from the charge of proverbial indifference to public matters. Matters of great interest and importance will then be acted on, and a full attendance is therefore requested.

ABEL GRAHAM, *Chairman.*
JOHN F. McCORKLE, *Secretary.*

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter from the President of Texas received at N Orleans, states that the Mexicans are returning upon Texas. The Texians are preparing to receive them, in fine spirits. The agents sent by Texas to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, had been seized and thrown into prison. Nothing like treating on the basis of independence, would be listened to by the Mexicans.

In Florida, Col. Warren, with 50 mounted volunteers, surprised 6 Indians, and killed 5 of them, one a Chief named Billy John.

The plantation of Alex. Watson, Esq. had been destroyed; loss 30 or $40,000. A skirmish took place, in which one white man and 4 or 5 Indians were killed.

Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Advertiser of June 28, says: "We are assured by planters residing along on the Alabama river, in this State, that so great have been the rains and the freshets, that not more than half crops can be raised this season, let the remainder be as propitious as it may."

DIED,

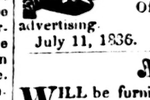
In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. CATHARINE McLEOD, (relict of the late Donald McLeod) a native of Inverness-shire, Scotland, aged 79 years, the last 49 of which she was a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place, exhibiting throughout that long period a faith, pure and bright, well founded and carefully cherished by holy means, diffusing over all her affections the peaceable fruits of righteousness and preparing her in an eminent degree for that great trial by which her life was terminated.

"Blesed are the dead who die in the Lord."

COMMUNICATED.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 11, steamer Clarendon, with Salt, Dry Goods, &c. &c., for Yarbrough & Ray, Willkings & Belden, C. P. Mallett, Geo. C McNeill, O. P. Stark, and Jas. Martine, of this place; and for Mrs. C. A. Berry, F. J. Swann, and Mrs. M. Holmes, of the interior.



The OWNER of a Black Silk **UMBRELLA** can have the same by applying at this Office, and paying the price of advertising.

July 11, 1836. 97-1w

A BALL

WILL be furnished at SHOCCO SPRINGS, on Tuesday evening, the 19th of July instant. Good Music provided on the occasion.

ANN JOHNSON.

July 8, 1836. 997 1w

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Needle Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $400 and Board will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.

W. F LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97-tf8.

NOTICE.

LOST or Stolen, a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by E P. Guion, of Raleigh, N. Carolina for the sum of thirty three dollars, dated about the 9th to the 11th of April, 1836, in favor of Ransom Britt. All persons are hereby notified not to receive or trade for said Note, as it has never been traded or passed by me to any person whatever. Mr Guion has paid me value for the same

RANSOM BRITT.

July 5. 97-3w.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92 2mo.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

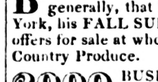
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54*tf.*

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants. Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:
200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,
Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836. 85-tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

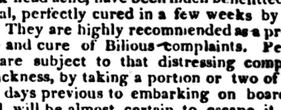
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dossess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor: Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

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January 1, 1836. 71 6m

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—
100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete. Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assrtd.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 21 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about